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CARROLL D. BUSH

Nut Tree Nursery

BOX 1211, RT. 3 PORTLAND, OREGON

The Crops of Nuts.

The nut crop of the Pacific Northwest was sold this season before the end of the harvest. There was a demand for more. The reputation of our nuts is going to furnish us a market for a great many years to come. We are raising the best filberts in the world. We are raising walnuts equal to those of the famous Grenoble district of France. We can grow chestnuts as well as France, Spain and Italy where the chestnut crop is far more important than the walnut crop.

Nut groves in the northwest are paying returns on the land and investment above the costs of labor year in and year out. It is almost the only farm land that is doing it. They are however a long time investment and once planted and in bearing the groves furnish income for more than one generation. Even filbert groves pay good returns for a hundred and fifty years and we do not know for how much longer.

My trees this year are all nicely grown stock. They are grown on hill land that gives the best root system possible. All named varieties are propagated from bearing trees so that good bearing is assured. Nut trees grown by a specialist are the only ones that can be obtained that are grown as they should be. The growing of nut trees requires different care from that given fruit trees.

FILBERTS.

While the production of filberts in the northwest is small they are becoming more and more important. Production from well grown orchards should average from 1000 to 3000 pounds per acre. While this is not exceedingly high returns it is perhaps the highest return that we can get with any crop for the amount of labor expended. They bear early but it takes about six years from planting for a commercial crop.

Barcelona—The Barcelona is the main crop nut in this country and the variety that has made the commercial orchards of the Pacific Northwest. No filbert can be planted in solid blocks. The Barcelona does best with three pollenizers—the Daviana, Du Chilly and White Aveline. The nut is a large round nut and it drops from the husk so that it can be picked up from the ground. Stock grown one to three years in nursery.

Barcelonas with White Aveline, Du Chilly, and Daviana for pollinators. All trees are grown from layers and are on their own roots.

	Each	10	100
Four to six-foot trees now bearing.....	.60	.55	.50
Three to four.....	.50	.45	.40
Two to three.....	.45	.40	.35

In planting filberts we usually use about one pollinating tree to six or eight Barcelonas.

Daviana—The most reliable pollinator for the Barcelona. It blossoms when the nut blossoms of the Barcelona are in fullest bloom. A fast and high grower. Very fine long nuts but a shy bearer. For reliable bearing the Daviana must be planted with the Barcelona to pollinate the latter.

Du Chilly—The nut is long and very good. It must be husked by hand. It is a pollinator for the Barcelona, catching the later blossoms.

White Aveline—A good bearer of medium sized nuts of finest quality. It is a Barcelona pollinator, blossoming to catch the early blossoms.

Imperial de Trebizond—Sometimes called Imperial or Trebizond. A great round nut. A slow grower but a heavy bearer. This variety should find a place in all home orchads.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Kentish Cob—A long English variety like the Du Chilly but seems to be a stronger grower.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Kruse—Barcelona type but a trifle smaller. A very heavy bearer.

Three to five-foot trees....75c

Clackamas—A fine pollinator for Du Chilly.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Empress—Another pollinator for the Du Chilly, blossoming after the Clackamas.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Red Aveline—It bears a medium size nut of fine quality. This is also a good pollinator for the Barcelona.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Purple Aveline—A purple leaved variety planted for its beauty. It also bears good crops of nuts. A deep purple colored tree in the spring.

Two to three-foot trees....75c

Nottingham—A heavy bearer of medium sized fine quality nuts. This tree is a standard for Barcelona pollination though not much used as yet.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Alpha—A long nut known as a pollenizer for both the Barcelona and Du Chilly but blossoming so as to fit better with the Du Chilly.

Three to four-foot trees....75c

Brixnut—This variety originated in the northwest and it has made quite a name for itself. It is a large, distinctive nut bringing a better price in the market than the Barcelona. It is of fine quality and thin shelled. A heavy bearer. It is planted with the Hall's Giant as a pollenizer.

Three to four-foot grafted trees..$1.00

Hall's Giant or Geantes des Halles—A large nut much like the Brixnut. A good grower and which under right conditions bears heavily. Probably will be a standard variety with the right pollenizers.

Three to four-foot grafted trees..$1.00

Ten trees of Brixnut and Hall's Giants for $9.00.

All trees above are NURSERY GROWN from one to three years.

Round-Root Layered Filberts

My Round-Root layered trees are grown by a new method worked out in my orchards. This method brings out the roots evenly on all sides and the largest amount of roots that it is possible to grow on a layer. The cut between the old tree and the layer is very small so that these layers are practically on their own roots when they are dug. These layers start into growth and make a better growth the first year than layers made by any other method. There is in the Round-Root layer very little stem below the ground which will send up suckers so that it is much less liable to sucker than the usual sprout or tip layer.

Round-Root layered trees, 3- to 5-foot Barcelonas, with 2- to 4-foot Du Chilly and Daviana pollenizers, in lots of five or more.

each, **30¢**

CHESTNUTS.

Some day chestnuts will be a big commercial proposition on the Pacific coast. Spain alone has more than a half million acres of grafted trees, the crop of which takes the place of corn for human and stock food. We are importing millions of dollars worth of the nuts for our markets each year. The nuts are sold fresh from the trees and need no drying.

Trees should be planted at least forty feet apart except the Chinese, which is a smaller tree. Varieties should be mixed in planting as chestnuts usually need cross pollination. They blossom in June and escape frosts and most of our rains, so that they have always set a crop in this locality.

There are four chestnut types that deserve attention in the northwest. The American sweet is the highest quality nut but usually not as large. However, the grafted varieties are usually an inch or more in diameter. The Chinese sweet is a blight resistant species, much like the American sweet, but making a smaller tree. The European are large nuts and usually heavy bearing but the nuts are more suitable for cooking. The largest nuts of all come from the Japanese varieties, some of them weighing several ounces.

Grafted American Varieties.

(Some are hybrid American)

Hathaway—American variety that seems to have been lost to the trade until I found a tree growing in Oregon. I believe it to be the finest of all large chestnuts grown. An upright fast growing tree and a fine bearer. The variety originated in Michigan.

Fuller—This variety is known as the best variety in the east where it brings thirty to forty cents a pound. A large, sweet, beautiful nut.

Progress—A very fast grower and early bearer. Medium sized nuts of fine quality.

Rochester—A standard variety in the east. A regular bearer of large nuts.

Eddy—A tree that was found in Oregon started this variety. It has given a good crop of nuts for the past eight years. Nuts more than an inch across and exceptional quality.

Champion—An eastern nut held in fine estimation as a commercial tree.

Grafted European Varieties.

Bowman—Probably a variety imported from France, from which the French name has been lost. The strongest grower and best bearer that has come under my observation in the northwest. The pellicle in part comes off the nut with the shell.

Marron Combale—The nut with the finest appearance of all. Very large, fine and glossy. Grown for the fancy prices, yet the trees are good regular bearers.

Prices of Grafted Chestnut Trees.

4 to 6-ft., each $2; in lots of 10..$1.75
2 to 4-ft., each $1.50; in lots of 10, $1.25

Japanese Chestnuts.

Japanese—This year I have only small seedlings grown from seed from Japan. The nuts average very large and are perhaps the best cooking nut that we can grow. This species is also resistant to the chestnut blight found in the eastern states.

One-year trees 1-foot high....50c

The Chinese Sweet Chestnut.

This is the species recommended by the United States government experts for eastern planting. These trees are grown from seed of the commercial chestnuts of China. Fine sweet nuts of good size. The great value of this species is that it is resistant to the chestnut blight which is found in the eastern part of the country. Only a limited number of these trees for sale. They are three to five feet high.

Ten trees for $9. Each....$1.00

Hybrid Chestnuts.

Morris Hybrid No. 1—This variety is a cross of the eastern Chinquapin and the sweet chestnut. The Chinquapin bears the finest nuts of all chestnuts. This variety has the quality of the Chinquapin with the size of the American sweet.

Trees three to four-foot....$2.00

Rush—This is probably a hybrid though sometimes known as a pure chinkapin. Very early bearer. The nuts are small but sweet.

Trees three to four-feet....$2.00

WALNUTS.

Franquette—This is the commercial variety of the northwest. It is hardy, when grafted on eastern black root, as far north as Michigan and New York in the east.

Franquettes on California black root, for planting west of the Cascades, 6 to 8 feet, $1.75. In lots of ten, $1.50.

Franquettes on eastern black for colder climates, 4 to 6 feet, $1.50. In lots of ten, $1.25.

The Swiss—This variety, known as the Swiss Mayette, has interested growers in the vicinity of Salem and Silverton very much. It originated at Mt. Angel from a tree planted by a priest who brought the nuts from his home in Switzerland. It looks as though this might prove to be a more hardy and prolific variety than the Franquette. A fine large nut, filling well. Only a few trees this year on eastern black root.

2 to 3 ft. $2.00; 3 to 4 ft. $2.50
4 to 6 ft. $3.00.

BLACK WALNUTS.

The black walnut has been neglected here in the west, but is coming to be known because the nut meats bring very high prices. The nut meat is the only nut meat that can be cooked without losing its flavor. It is the world's best cooking nut.

Seedling trees, 6 to 8 feet....75c

Grafted Varieties.

Thomas—This variety has a very large nut. The tree grows fast and bears its nuts in clusters. It is the best cracking large black that we have.

These trees are grafted either on eastern or California black roots.

Trees 6 to 8 feet, each....$2.00

Stabler—The best cracking of all the black walnuts. The meats of the Stabler come out as easily from the shell as the average English walnut.

Six to eight-foot trees....$2.00

OTHER NUTS.

Butternut—Regarded by some as the finest nut grown. Oily nuts of fine flavor. A fine ornamental tree.

Six to eight-foot trees....$1.00

Hickory—If people knew what a wonderful tree the hickory made and its great beauty in the spring, it would be planted more often. Small nuts of wonderful flavor.

One to two-foot trees.....50c

Gingko—An odd ornamental found first in the gardens of China. Grows nuts that are fine when roasted.

Trees 1-foot high....50c

Pecans—People in the northwest want pecans. These are from native Iowan and Indiana seeds and are the only pecans sure to ripen nuts in Oregon and Washington. The hardiest of all pecans.

Six-inch seedling trees....25c

Heart Nuts—Sold out for this year.

Western Chinkapins—A species allied to chestnut found in the Cascades. A small, sweet nut. It makes a fine ornamental with dark evergreen leaves.

Trees one-foot high....75c

Pine Nut Trees—Pinon pines grown from seed from the Nevada mountains. These are dwarf blue pines, suitable for ornamentals.

One-ft.high, 4 years old, each..$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea—The plant that bears the leaves that makes the tea of commerce. Allied to the Camellia, but seems hardier than that plant. A beautiful glossy evergreen, making a good-sized shrub.

Small plants, balled....75c

Holly—Nearly everyone wants a holly. I have a fine variety of well leaved holly plants one foot and over. All berry bearing. Each, 75c

Lilacs—We have a good assortment of grafted lilacs from the very finest of the French varieties. Mde. Perier, a large double white; Pres. Grevy, blue; Chas. X., dark lilac.

Small plants....$1.00

Persimmons.

Few people know that the oriental persimmon is adapted to the climate of western Oregon and Washington. It is a wonderful fruit used fresh, preserved or dried. It is high in sugar content. It will in time rival the grape fruit as a breakfast fruit. The trees I am offering are the Fuyu, a firm variety. They bear early and well. Fruit is three to five inches in diameter when trees are well cared for. Seedless.

Trees three to four feet....$1.25

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